

Message

From: Donohue, Joyce [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=BB5340EC745149EDBF80D2B8B2F9B919-JDONOHUE]
Sent: 7/26/2017 4:14:52 PM
To: Joesph Cotruvo [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Subject: RE: GenX
Attachments: Gorden, 2011.pdf; ADONA-2D-skeletal.pdf

The reason that PFOA has such a long half-life is that after it passes into the kidney a significant portion of it is reabsorbed back into the body and not excreted with the urine, so it takes a very long time to get rid of it. This is particularly true for low doses. At doses where the resorption capacity is exceeded more is excreted in urine. I have seen the Dutch Assessment. Region 2 shared it with me. Right now there is not a lot of data that can be used to inform the uncertainty as there was with PFOA and PFOS.

I found a structure for the Adona molecule and one paper. I have been too busy to read the paper.

-----Original Message-----

From: Joesph Cotruvo [mailto:Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2017 11:50 AM
To: Donohue, Joyce <Donohue.Joyce@epa.gov>
Subject: GenX

These are from the RIVM citation. It is a lot less toxic than PFOA and much shorter half life in the animals. Still too large a gap between the study doses.
What is so unusual about humans that causes the huge PFOA half life?